

WASHINGTON.

Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY

H. J. BRENT & DR. T. D. JONES.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,

HENRY J. BRENT,

Corresponding Sec'y. of the Native Am. Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

By the labors of our associate, Mr. BRENT, will be (by reason of his other engagements,) suspended for some months from the Native American. Therefore, for all that shall appear in our columns in the mean time, we hold ourselves individually responsible.

T. D. JONES.

CANADA.

A meeting was held in this City on Tuesday evening last, to express sympathy for the Canadians. We were present at it as spectators, to see for what purpose it had been convened, and who would be the actors in it. We most deeply lament, that every member of the Native American Association was not there to have seen and heard what passed, and how the City of Washington was represented. If his zeal in the good cause had cooled, here he would have found fresh materials to increase it. If he doubted the policy or utility of the Association, he would have found abundant reason to lay aside all his doubts. We looked around on the numbers assembled with a strict scrutiny to see how many were animated by any zeal in the Canada cause, and to discover from what country they hailed. We may have been deceived, but so far as our best judgment goes, the mass was composed of men who, if they have become naturalized in this country, showed but little of the true spirit of her citizens, and evidently still cast a lingering look behind over the waste of waters to the homes and firesides they had left.

Many of these were born subjects of the King of Great Britain, the most active and zealous in feeling and producing a sympathy in behalf of the Canadians. All this is very natural. But is it right—is it fair—is it honest—for these men to bring into our community the party feuds, the heart-burnings and jealousies with which they left their native lands? Can they honestly and fairly go into a neighbor's house and stir him up to hostility and hatred to another neighbor with whom he has no quarrel, no cause of quarrel, no reason to quarrel, and with whom, for years, he had lived on terms of friendship based upon reciprocal acts of kindness and good will? If they would scorn to do this, we ask with what decent excuse they would attempt even to palliate the conduct they are now pursuing in this country?—when its consequences almost inevitably tend to the most horrible and destructive of all evils—a war between two nations who ought to live in peace with each other. We were almost amused at the impudent ingenuity of the self-called Apostle of the Canadians, McKenzie, than whom, for a long time, we have not seen a more remarkable instance of egotistical cunning and impertinence. This learned Theban first propounded that there was no law of nations. Next, that "there is no law, but the law of force;" there can be no law without a power to make it, and a force to execute it." That is the doctrine which this Apostle of liberty is preaching here where we have been taught foolishly enough to think there was a law of nations recognized by Statesmen referred to in the Constitution, and enforced by courts of justice—that there is such a thing as a law, though the physical force to execute it may be wanting. Having, however, shown that there was no law of nations which could be infringed by any act on the part of our citizens, he besought them—the people—"to sympathize" with their suffering brethren in Canada; he asked us no aid in money or men, but he did ask their sympathies, and that this government would stand neuter. "Of what," says he "are you afraid? That the Lion of England will crush your Eagle under his paw?—of a war with England? Do not believe it. England cannot go to war!!!" And then, forsooth, he went into a long detail of statements, to show that the people of this country had borrowed so much money from England for their Banks, their Railroads, their Canals, and their various works of internal improvement; that she would not dare to go to war with this country, and jeopard these vast sums of money so loaned to our citizens. And this is the elemental fire with which he expects to warm the citizens of this country—teaching them that there is no law but the law of force—that there is no obligation in a contract, but the physical means to compel its execution—that a war is to obliterate forever every legal and moral duty owed by the citizens of one country to those of another, and to operate—like a general bankrupt law!—insolvent law? No; for in these instances the property of the debtor is surrendered for the benefit of his creditors—but to expunge forever the record of a debt. And to whom, we again ask, to whom, were those monstrous

and anti-republican doctrines broached? To Native Americans, who, under the panoply of the law, repose every day from their birth to the grave—around whose daily walks, and in whose daily conversation it is spread and intricately blended—who look to it with hope, and rely on it with confidence—whose ancestors fought and died to establish it—whose parents have labored to perfect it, and who look to their children to exalt it still higher, and make it the rule of every man's action. Was it to these, and such as these, that this cunning Scotchman, who has fled from the punishment due to his manifold offences, addressed these monstrous propositions? We looked around us with regret, and even dismay, upon the unfamiliar faces that every where flashed back the zeal of the Apostle; and we saw none but foreigners—naturalized though they be—foreigners to our names and lineage—foreigners to our language—still more, foreigners to the great and fundamental principle of this Government; that the Law is the safeguard of the citizen—that although its course may be interrupted by violence, by civil commotion, by insurrection, and revolution, the Law still spreads its shield over the citizen, and asserts its power until repealed by constitutional means.

DR. THELLER, in the course of his speech on Tuesday evening at the Canada meeting, stated that he had been convicted of treason—being found in Canada, in arms, fighting against the Crown of Great Britain. That he had resisted this conviction on the ground of his being a naturalized citizen of this country; and, as we understood him, that he was also an officer of some sort in the service of this Government. But the decision of the Court was, that born a subject of Great Britain, he could not divest himself of that allegiance without the consent of his sovereign, and therefore he was a traitor.

We have, heretofore, had occasion to refer to this subject. We could not possibly have a stronger illustration of the argument we have attempted to enforce, showing that although a naturalized citizen is entitled to all the protection of an American citizen under the present system of our naturalization laws, yet he owed, and might be compelled to pay, a divided allegiance. And therefore the Native American, above all others, had a right to prescribe the terms on which aliens should reside among us, as naturalized citizens, or denizens. Now, suppose Doctor Theller had not effected his escape, but had suffered the sentence of the Court, would our Government have been bound to interfere, and seek redress? Would it have been justified in retaliating upon an Englishman found here? That is the test.

We were surprised by a remark in that very respectable print, the National Intelligencer, of Thursday, on this subject, which implies more than it directly expresses. It is an editorial comment on a quotation from Blackstone: "Our correspondent above states the case (Doctor Theller's), as it is understood in British Courts, correctly. But according to our own doctrine, and practice, no right whatever is held more sacred than that of expatriation." Now if the editors mean by this to say that the doctrine and practice of our courts of law have ever overruled this principle of the common law of England, we respectfully and modestly, but peremptorily deny it. If it be so, we ask them to point to a single adjudged case of any authority in which such a decision has been made; and we will then be prepared to understand more fully the grounds upon which such a decision has been based, than we possibly can by our own unassisted reason.

We now confine the inquiry to the law of this country, as expounded by its Courts, on a subject of almost illimitable interest. We wish to know if any Court in this country has gone so far as to say that any one of its citizens shall to-day be holding an office under it, and to-morrow, with impunity, step across an imaginary line, expatriate himself, take up arms, and invade our Territory; a naturalized citizen of a country with which we are at war? We wish to know how far a man may go in safety, where his allegiance to one country ceases, and where it begins to another? We wish to know if a man may come from England, or the dominion of the British Crown, to this country, become naturalized, obtain office, secure the secrets of the State, obtain plats and models of every fortress, and an intimate personal knowledge of the resources of the country—then step into Canada, and if we are at war with Great Britain, throw off his allegiance to this Government, resume it to the British Government, invade our Territory, levy war upon this nation, adhere to its enemies, and give them aid and comfort—be taken in the fact, within our own territorial limits, and brought before a Court for trial, and if any Court in this country has gone so far, or will dare to go so far, without some positive authoritative enactment of the Legislature as to acquit him of TREASON?

We wish to be clearly understood about this matter. Our proposition is, that the common law of England, in regard to the right of expatriation, has never been overruled by any authoritative decision of any Court of Judicature in this country; and that until it be so, it is and will remain in force here, unless there be some action of Congress on this subject. This we think of the utmost importance, and ought not to be longer delayed.

But that is not all; we wish to know if there is any kingdom of Europe which recognizes this right of expatriation, except that of France, and if that is not limited?

Connected with this subject, intimately blended with it, indeed, is another, of the highest importance. We see now one of the fruits of our naturalization laws. We see men abjuring the coun-

try of their birth, and swearing allegiance to another country, and from the latter, making war upon, and invading the Territory of the former. We find them passing through our land stirring up their friends and countrymen to the same course. And we are called upon to vindicate, shelter, protect, and rescue them as our countrymen, and to plunge this country in war for their sake. Have we no power to guard against this evil?

To all this, we answer, pass a law granting naturalization to every foreigner who shall, within a limited time, avail himself of it, and forever after debar them from every thing but a qualified citizenship.

We cannot refrain from censuring the motive that dictated the absurd and disgusting, if not deceitful, article below from the Philadelphia Ledger. There is not an impartial man in the country who does not know, or will take the liberty of guessing, what to ascribe this glowing praise of the "spirit of liberty among the Irish" to. The Ledger man is not aware that we know, by accident, something of the circumstances connected with the origin of his paper. We have no desire to enter into any controversy with him, but shameless hypocrisy should not pass unrebuked, especially this, the probable offspring of avarice. The conductor of that paper makes a trade of editing as a livelihood; and it would seem that he is "a man of principle according to his interest," and that therefore he would stand more upon patronage than veracity, and that his conscience is more affected with subscriptions than scruples.

We very much doubt whether any thing can be shown in the Ledger, or from the pen of its editor, as much in favor of his own countrymen as this article is in favor of a better and more patriotic people whose submission and "more elasticity of spirit under a long night of subjection to a foreign race," is offered as a proof of their love of liberty! What power of reasoning must that mind possess which can come to this conclusion from such premises.

We would require nothing more from the editor than the sentiment he has advanced to satisfy us that there is one American at least with whom any Irishman would bear a creditable comparison, in certain respects.

Another trait in the Irish character, amounting to "strong peculiarity," is "love of religion;" he is generally devout, rarely indifferent, never irreverent." What flattery—studiedly false, demonstrably false.

Let it not be thought that there is any friendly intrigue between the Ledger-man and us, and that this is a plan concocted for the purpose of enabling him to come out as the great vindicator of Irish patriotism. Not so. This is only the advantage he may take, and he is certainly welcome to all the honors he will gain.

"Spirit of Liberty among the Irish—No trait of character is more remarkable in the Irish, than the love of liberty. An Irish Tory, or adherent or apologist of arbitrary power, is rarely seen, at least in the United States. What people on earth have shown more elasticity of spirit under a long night of subjection to a foreign race? And what can more forcibly prove the inborn devotion of a people to liberty, than the continued elasticity, this propensity to seize every opportunity for breaking their chains?"

Another strong peculiarity in the Irish character is a love of religion. Whatever be his faith, Catholic or Protestant, the Irishman is generally devout, rarely indifferent, never irreverent. Among Irishmen, we heard profusion in discourse, but never heard or saw direct and deliberate mockery of religion in the abstract, or religious rites and observances."—Phila. Ledger.

STEAM BOATS.

The law passed at the last session of Congress for the regulation of steamboats, was universally thought necessary and was imperiously called for by circumstances the most calamitous. It was prompted by humanity, founded in the best feelings of our nature, and designed to throw the responsibility on those whose neglect or incapacity jeopardized the lives of thousands of travelers, of whom a frightful number had already been sacrificed, and to protect the multitude who, in the ordinary pursuits of life, are constantly falling victims, being ignorant of the danger with which they are surrounded. Yet, strange to say, (if any thing now o'days may be considered strange,) this law has been violently assailed and wantonly resisted from motives which could only find justification in avarice and selfishness. Witness the proceedings of the steamboat owners at Cincinnati!! They profess to respect the laws of the land while they absurdly determine to disobey them; making known at the same time their intention to memorialize for a repeal of the law. This is a singular reversion of the proper order of things.

Those uninfluenced by a reckless spirit would have preceded their resolutions of defiance with the petition for redress.

It is idly contended that the requirements of the law are inapplicable to the navigation of the western waters in regard to helm-chains instead of ropes; this, too, in the face of the fact that many, there and elsewhere, have adopted the former, and we have heard the assertion, from a practical source competent to decide, that they are as convenient as the latter. Had not Congress all the facilities of information on the subject that boat owners themselves had? It was a long time under discussion; why did not those interested embrace this opportunity of presenting their views? As they failed to do so, they are left without excuse and subject to the just imputation of wantonness and self-will. As to their objection to warning-lights, it is too ridiculous for refutation. If law be set at naught in this way, what will be the result? If any class of men, supposing themselves aggrieved by legislative enactment, are to defy ministerial agents of Government in its execution, especially against the general wish and welfare of the community, what assurance have we for the continu-

ance of our institutions? These demonstrations are only the incipient stage of that conduct which characterizes the mob; and the perpetrators ought to be made an example of at once, by a rigid enforcement of the law, as the only effectual way to crush this lawless spirit. Every good citizen, as well as the press generally, is called upon to sustain the law and those to whom its execution is confided. Let all refuse to patronize those who refuse obedience to the law.

As this is the most reprehensible resistance we have known, we hope the commissioners will let them see, in the language of an English jurist, that "the paw of the law is stronger even than that of the Lion."

The Boston Liberator intimates that if a certain gubernatorial candidate of New York, who treated the ridiculous interrogatories of the Abolitionists just as they deserved, were successful then or thereafter, "it will be because the people are lost to all sense of shame, and justice has fled to brutish beasts." The contingency has happened; ergo, the people are lost to all sense of shame, and justice has fled to brutish beasts! By the way, how many classes of beasts are there besides the brutish, according to the zoology of the Liberator—is its editor included in either? Is it not monstrous that this misguided people should go to such extremes after seeing the many miserable fruits of their wild doctrines? Look at the following, which is only one of numerous cases that might be adduced in proof of the evil effects of that reckless spirit which animates these fanatics to deeds of murder! Let this spirit have rule, and the threatened Constitution will be trampled on, the heart-cheering banner of the Union will be torn to pieces, and its stars scattered from their spheres and lost in the whirlwind of civil war. They have now, however, brought their cause into the political arena, and on this ground we have no objection to their testing its merits as a party faction which has neither right nor reason, as it must soon be consigned to that great lumber-room, "the receptacle of all that is lost upon earth."

FRUITS OF ABOLITION.

The following article is copied from the Evansville (Indiana) Journal:

"Great excitement has prevailed for a week or two past, in Henderson county, Kentucky, in consequence of the discovery of a plan of insurrection of the slaves. Mr. Aikin, who lives on the opposite side of the river, a few miles from this place, discovered, a week ago last Sunday, that his horses had been ridden during the night, which added to the fact that his slaves had of late been absent more frequently than usual, elicited his suspicion. He separated three of his negro men who had been absent, and dogged each one into a confession of where they had been and what was their object. The similarity of their confessions, separated as they were, placed the truth of them almost beyond a doubt.

They stated that they had been a number of times to a meeting at Race Creek, a few miles above this place, on the Kentucky side, attending the preaching of a white man by the name of Cummings, who told them that they might gain their freedom, and that he would provide them with arms and ammunition. The time for rising was to have been fixed upon last Saturday night; but the plot being discovered, and Cummings getting wind of it, cleared out. It is said that Col. McLain was to be the first victim. There is but little doubt that this Cummings is one of a band of villains whose object is plunder. It is known that Col. McLain and a number of his neighbors generally keep considerable money by them.

A week ago last Saturday night the citizens, being alarmed, patrolled the streets, and made a general examination of the town, when only one negro man out of two hundred, was to be found. Report says that a gang of villains had divided a great portion of the State into districts, and were planning a general and simultaneous insurrection of the slaves. Cummings is represented as a very thick set, stout, athletic man."—N. Y. Star.

"The St. Louis Bulletin states, upon the authority of a gentleman who has lately arrived from the Rocky Mountains, that one hundred thousand Indians died of the small pox, during the prevalence of that disease among the tribes of the far west."

This unfortunate race of people have been the victims of the avarice and oppression of the white man, and what remains of them appear to be doomed to annihilation by pestilence. They have our deepest sympathy.

FREE WILL BAPTISTS.—The New Hampshire Yearly Meeting, held at Dearfield, June 5, passed the following:

"Resolved, That we cannot fellowship as Christians, those who actually hold their fellow men in slavery, unless it should be in the instance of such as have not yet been favored with the means of receiving such light on the sinfulness of this practice as may be necessary to counteract the influences of education to which they may have been subjected."

We think we have as much right to be "Free will" folks, about these parts, as the Baptists or any other people, in Maine or elsewhere. But when it appears to be the "will" of these "righteous, over-much downcasters, to meddle with our State policy and domestic institutions, therein losing sight of the pure and spotless exemplar and great High Priest who never exercised his infinite, almighty authority touching these matters, we feel obstinately satisfied that it is too "Free."

This, however, we would not take the trouble to tell our cold-climated but hot-hearted brothers.

One thing, nevertheless, we will do. We send them our most indifferent salutations, and with that self-respect equal to the occasion, peremptorily let these glass-house occupants know that we dispense with their fellowships, having long thought we had too many such fellows-hip'd among us.

THE HUMAN HEART.—It appears from the researches of an English physician of eminence, Dr. Glendower, published in the Medical Gazette, the medium weight of the heart is nine ounces in man, and eight ounces in woman. A remarkable fact, and one hitherto unknown, is, that the heart of man becomes heavier as old age approaches, while that of woman diminishes in weight after the thirtieth year.—Phila. Ledger.

We should like to know how this discovery was made, and the alleged facts ascertained, as to the difference in the weight of the heart at different periods of life. How can it be determined that the heart of a man sixty years old weighs more than it did when he was only thirty, or that a woman's weighs less at the former than at the latter period?

It must rest upon the supposition that all hearts are of equal weight in persons of the same age

and size, as it will not be pretended that they can be weighed at two distinct periods of life.

It is proverbial that females have more fortitude and are higher hearted than males; but to Dr. Glendower belongs the credit of discovering that it is physiologically true.

We are happy to state that the President of the United States has issued his Proclamation condemning all interference in the Canadian difficulties on the part of our citizens; and calling upon all to obey and maintain the laws of the country and respect the law of nations. We regret that we have not room to publish a paper so important and so necessary under existing circumstances.

Doctor Theller, being informed by some one at the sympathizing meeting last Tuesday evening, that the President had desired the Clerks not to attend, was heard to say—"The President had better take care!"

By the Western papers we are informed that the Mormons are subdued—were marched out of Missouri, and imprisoned to await trial.

The Texans are in trouble with the border Indians, who have been instigated by the Mexicans to commit outrages upon the remoter settlements of Texas.

REVOLT AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

Accounts from Tennessee state that a faction of this tribe in the mountains of North Carolina, have commenced hostilities; that a detachment of troops, consisting of five men, under Lt. Smith, sent to bring them into camp, were attacked, on their return, by the Indians, who killed two and wounded another; Smith was seized, but escaped by the excellence of his horse. The number of the disaffected is estimated at two or three hundred. Col. Foster's regiment was ordered in pursuit of them.

The Ohio papers state that Sanders Vanrensell, postmaster at Canton, was tried for robbing the mail, in his office, of various drafts and bills, one of \$400, which he altered to \$7,400, and drew the money—and another of \$1,800—another of \$2,800, and another of \$6,000. This P. M. is doing a big business.

FIRE.—The names of the 7 clergymen who have been pastors of the Baltimore Unitarian Church, are Sparks, Greenwood, Furness, Cole, Bellows and Burnip.—Nat. Banner.

With such materials the zeal of that congregation must be flaming.—Ed.

DUTCH DEMOKRATEN.

HERAUS! HERAUS!

General Porter, is der man,

Der unsern stadt regieren kann.

HERAUS! HERAUS!

Come out German Democrats of the county of Philadelphia, TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

Much is expected of you—let none be dispirited. Your spirits is invincible when roused in a glorious cause. Ye have chosen Democracy as your mistress. Cherish and protect her from insult and foul pollution.—Phila. Ledger.

The above, copied from the National Banner, bears the signature of the Philadelphia Ledger. Are we to understand it as a call, by the Ledger, upon the Dutch to protect the Democracy of the country—against whom? Where are the Native Americans of Philadelphia county? Are the Dutch, in the opinion of the Ledger, the most, and only, suitable protectors of our Democracy, or the best guardians of our institutions? It surely cannot be so!

New Jersey.—The Hon. S. L. Southard is re-elected to the United States Senate.

Delaware.—Mr. T. Robinson (Adm.) is elected over Mr. Milligan (the late member) to the House of Representatives.

Ohio.—Mr. Swearingen (previously member elect to the 26th Congress) is also elected to fill the vacancy in the coming session of the 25th Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Kilgore.

Massachusetts.—It appears that, of the Congressmen elected, there are 10 opposition and one administration members, and one vacancy; and that Mr. Everett is elected Governor.

JAMES B. CLARKE has opened—

50 pieces French and British merinos, all qualities and colors
10 do. ladies' cloak cloths, most desirable shades
10 do. new style cassimere
30 do. cassimere, all prices
25 do. super. French and English calicoes, new styles
20 do. super. white, colored, and domestic flannels
20 pairs Whitney and riband-bound blankets
50 do. 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 rose blankets
100 do. Mackinac, duflin, and point blankets, for servants
100 doz. silk, cotton, worsted, mohair, and lamb's wool hosiery (including an assortment of mus. and children's)

Also, shawls, gloves, stocks, umbrellas, Canton flannels, and doekings, plain and hem-stitched linen cambric handkerchiefs, lace veils, bead reticules, cotton fringes, lamb's wool shirts and drawers, &c. &c.

Also, 1-2 case fine Florence braided bonnets
1-2 do. colored English do.
1-2 do. do. American do.

Also, an excellent assortment of ladies' fine slippers and walking shoes, of superior quality.

The above, together with any other goods in the subscriber's line, he will sell as low, if not lower, than the same qualities can be bought elsewhere in the District.
Nov. 24—31.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—Just received—

100 Cashmere Shawls, low priced
250 Thibet and Striped Small Shawls
Also, 200 pieces Colored Velvets, for ladies' dresses.
Nov. 17—31

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.—The subscribers are this day receiving from New York direct the following goods—

10 pieces superfine extra cloths, assorted colors
10 do. medium do. for ladies cloaks
10 do. do. do. for gentlemen's overcoats
10 do. fancy cassimeres, new style
10 do. plain do. do. do. do.
10 do. fancy satin vestings
5 do. black do.
5 do. cut velvet do.
10 do. Merino and Valencia do.

Nov 10—31 A. W. & J. E. TURNER.